G. R. S. 59] GPB—15,000—22-7-14

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

1913-4
(Mysore)

File No. 553

Serial Nos. Sec 4

Papers Filed.

*Month*_____

SUBJECT.

Reorganization of the Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore
Preliminary memorandum & connected papers

PREVIOUS REFERENCES. LATER REFERENCES.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Mysore)

NOTES.

File No

FILE HEADING.

Reorganization of the Sri Chamaraja ... a Sanskrit College, Bangalore.

From

No.	Dated	Received

Diary No.	Enclos.	Spare Copies	Serial No.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

NOTES—First Sheet.

GPB—35,000—15 6 12

Proceedings of the Committee convened to consider the question of the higher Sanskrit Education with special reference to the re-organisation of the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College at Bangalore and held at "Padmalaya" Palace at 8.30 P.M. on monday the 8th June 1914.

Present.

Rajamantra Pravina

H.V.Nanjundayya, Esq., B.A., M.R.A.S., C.I.E.

First Member of Council. Presided.

Members.

[illegible]

Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. [illegible], M.A., [illegible]

Rao Bahadur [illegible], M.A., [illegible]

Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. [illegible], M.A., [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Member and Secretary to the Committee

Absent.

Resolved

(1) That both the [illegible] be carried [illegible]

(2) That the objects of the [illegible] Courses [illegible]

the Madras University Courses.

(3) That it should be optional for students to go in for the Madras University Examinations.

(4) That after this course is completed a higher course may be kept up in Mysore for Mahavidwans, and they should after passing be given an annuity by His Highness the Maharaja of not less than Rs.200/- a year and enrolled as "Mahavidwans" of the place.

(5) That the present practice of giving prizes and certificates under the Lowers to those who pass these examinations should be continued.

(6) That the stage of [illegible] may with [illegible] it may be a blend, but more substantial encouragement should be given to it. If there are [illegible] prizes and scholarships.

(7) That for public [illegible] etc., the students who pass the "Vidwat" or Courses, [illegible] re examination (with [illegible]) as an examination equivalent to [illegible] the Jigyan (Courses) [illegible] to Universities.

(8) That the following [illegible] from themselves into a Committee to [illegible] the [illegible] scheme.

(1) [illegible]

(2) [illegible]

(3) Mr. R. Shama Sastry.

(4) Mr. S. Ranga Char.

(5) Mr. M. T. Narasimha Iyengar

and that any Pandits may be consulted, as necessary.

(Sd.) H. V. Nanjundayya

P r e s i d e n t.

"C o p y"

Muzrai Superintendent.

DIARY No. 2151

	1913-1914
SECTION	Muzrai
FILE No.	533-13
SERIAL No.	1

It is very necessary to start the Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College a model institution & place it on an efficient basis. I am prepared to help by suggestions. Generally I am in general agreement. [illegible] This Scheme

[illegible]
27 Aug 1913

Memorandum relating to the Reorganization of the Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore.

---00000---

At pages 13 - 20 of Muzrai File No. 508 of 1909, Mr. Subramanya Iyer has dealt briefly with the previous history the institution to which a reference is invited. It will be seen that the College is the outcome of two private Patasalas which were taken under Government management and maintained as an aided institution, that the scheme of studies has been changing from time to time owing to exigencies of circumstances and that the question of placing the institution on a satisfactory footing has been engaging the attention of the Muzrai Department for a long time past.

2. At page 28 of the File, the present 1st Councillor remarked as follows:-'If the titles Examinations are properly organized in the Madras University, we may work up to include them in the curricula of the College. We should however not lose touch with the Mysore College Examinations'. The present note keeps the above objects in view.

3. The College may be roughly divided in-to three sections. 1. The Lower Secondary section. 2. The High School section. 3. The College section. So far as the first these sections is concerned the scheme

of teaching has been indicated in Government Order No. 3243-6/Muz. F. No. 508-09-1 dated 27th June 1911 and arrangements have been made in the College for training up students for the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination with Kannada as compulsory language and English and Sanskrit as optional subjects. There are, however, certain matters which require further consideration and orders.

4. At present the course of studies in these classes follows closely the Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools and there is absolutely nothing to distinguish the education imparted to the students in the Sanskrit College excepting that it is free. At present the students are bound to take up Sanskrit as an optional subject while English is taken as a compulsory subject. The complaint is that the students devote most of their attention and time to English and other subjects which would be useful to them in further studies and neglect Sanskrit and instances have been known where the students have been preparing in private Hygiene as optional subject in place of Sanskrit for the Lower Secondary Examination. In a Sanskrit College it appears to be in the fitness of things that the position of these languages should be reversed. The Revised Rules permit Sanskrit being taken as the first or compulsory language. They do not however permit English being taken as an optional subject. It may not be difficult

We may ask the Ed. Dy. Commr. to furnish the necessary information in 2 days.

to bring about the necessary changes in the rules which would be not only useful to Sanskrit Schools but also to Hindustani and Anglo-Vernacular Schools. It is presumed that the standard of proficiency will differ according as a language is taken as compulsory or optional. In any case the minimum of marks required for a pass is different and this is an important factor. Even under the present rules it is quite feasible to take Sanskrit as compulsory language and Kannada as optional Then English will have to be studied only in the High School section of the College and the pupils will be hardly proficient enough within the time allotted to go through the English Examination of the Matriculation which is required for the University Titles Examination. On the other hand being fairly conversant with Kannada and having the help of their Sanskrit studies the students for the University Vidvan Examination may easily pick up the requisite standard of Kannada during the six years course which they will have to undergo before they can appear for this examination.

5. At page 29 of the note in File No.508 of 1909, the 1st Councillor remarked as follows:- "I would suggest that up to a certain stage, Sahitya and Veda be made compulsory and that special branches should be taken separately". Indeed it appears to me that this should be the

characteristic feature of a Sanskrit College which is treated as a semi-religious institution, subsidised by grants from temples and Matts. With Sanskrit as compulsory language the students will have to study Sahitya. Adhyayana may be added as a religious exercise for about half an hour every day in the case of all classes above the 1st class. If any of the pupils should be 'Anupanita' they may learn some 'Sthotras' instead.

6. Regarding the hours of attendance, it appears to be quite necessary to insist upon the Lower Secondary section at least, meeting at regular school hours i, e., between 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. with one hour's interval as in Anglo-Vernacular Schools. This can be done with the addition of one English teacher who can attend to the English teaching of at least the Higher Classes. He may preferably be one in the regular service of the Educational Department and lent from time to time for service in the Sanskrit College.

7. To sum up, the following changes appear to be indicated in the Lower Secondary section of the College:-

(a) Abolition of the preparatory classes and if practicable of the 1st and 2nd classes also.

(b) Holding the classes between 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

(c) Making Sanskrit as compulsory

language with English as optional sub-ject.

(d) Making Vedādhyayana and Stotra-patas compulsory.

(e) Appointment of an English teacher to work under the control of the Adhyaksha.

8. It is also a matter for consideration whether facilities should not be provided for pupils who wish to take up Sanskrit studies alone as in the case of the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore. It may perhaps be found practicable to depute one or two pandits to take up the Sahitya and Adhyayana classes of such students if there should be a sufficient number of them.

High School Section.

Admission to this section will be - from the successful candidates at the - - Lower Secondary Examination who have taken Sanskrit as compulsory language or from those who - have attained a prescribed standard of pro -ficiency in Sanskrit with or without know -ledge of English.

12. The scheme of studies in this section will have two main divisions according as the pupils are prepared for the Oriental - titles Examinations of the Madras - - University or for the Mysore Vidvat Examina -tions. In the former case, English will form part of the curriculum of studies and in the latter case a course of Adhyayana and possibly of Prayoga will be insisted upon. In either case the course will ex- tend for a period of four years.

In the case of the Oriental titles - students, the first two years will be spent in the acquisition of a general knowledge - of Sanskrit literature or what is called Sahitya and at the end of this period an examination will be held to test the pro- ficiency of the students as required under para 351 of the University Regulations. The successful candidates in this examination will alone be permitted to specialize for the Siromani examinations or to prepare for the Vidvan examinations.

4. At the end of a further period of two years these students will be allowed to - appear for the English examination of the

Matriculation under para 354 of the - - University Regulations. After securing a pass in this examination the students will drop further study of English.

5. In the case of the students for the Vidvan examination, Kannada or Telugu will also form part of the curriculam.

6. For the second period of two years, it appears to be sufficient to have a common sanskrit class for the Vidvan and Siromani students. It is an advantage to Siromani students to have a high general culture, no matter what branches they are specializing in. In the case of Vyakarana Siromani - students the prescribed text books include those fixed for the Vidvan students. During the period the vidvan students attend the vernacular classes, special courses - may be given to the Siromani students in the branches in which they are specializing.

It is practicable with the present - staff of teachers to prepare students for the following Titles examination:-

Vedanta Siromani

(a) Visishtadwaita

(b) Dwaita

Nyaya Siromani

Vyakarana Siromani

Vidwan with Sanskrit as 1st language. In this case it is assumed that a Pandit

with a good knowledge of Kannada and if possible of Telugu also will be appointed.

8. The students may be allowed to attend the English Classes of the Government High School or if this should be inconvenient a capable English teacher will have to be appointed or deputed from the Education Department. Venkatramanaiya may do well enough for the first two years but he may find it difficult to teach boys for the Matriculation or prematriculation standard. He will, however, be useful in taking boys through some portions of the history of the Sanskrit language and literature.

9. Turning now to the Mysore Vidwat examination students, it seems to me that it would be an advantage to give them a grounding in Sahitya for the first two years and specialization may begin after the candidates show a standard of proficiency in the Sanskrit language.

10. During the next two years the student will be allowed to specialize in the branches which they wish to bring up for the examinations. At the end of this period they will be expected to pass a preliminary examination in the subjects chosen.

11. The present staff of teachers can prepare students for the following branches

of the Vidvat Examinations:-

Dharma Sastra.

Jyotisha Sastra.

Vyakarana.

Tarka.

Vedanta.

(a) Dwaita.

(b) Visishtadwaita.

Sahitya.

12. These classes may be held from 7 to 10 A. M. and again from 3 to 5 P. M. for the Vidwat students. The Oriental titles students will ~~in addition~~ for a period attend the English classes which the Vidvan students will also have to spend ~~an hour~~ another period attending a vernacular class.

To Sum Up.

A Kannada Pandit competent to teach the Vidvan course will have to be appointed.

Arrangements have to be made permitting the Titles students to attend the English Classes of the High School or perhaps preferably an English teacher capable of teaching up to the Matriculation standard ~~may~~ will have to be appointed.

The standard of proficiency for the first examination in the Sanskrit language will have to be fixed.

The College Section.

Admission to this section will be from the successful candidates at the preliminary Vidvat examinations and from those who have attained a sufficient proficiency in Sanskrit and who wish to prepare either for the Titles or the Vidvat examinations.

2. Students who have been allowed to specialize for the Titles examination at the end of two years in the High School section will also be promoted to this section if they satisfy the College authorities that they have been diligent in their studies.

3. The course will extend from two to four years according to the capacity and proficiency of the students and the nature of the examinations they are appearing for. It is ordinarily expected that students preparing for the Vidwan examination or some of the easier Vidvat courses would be able to ~~appear~~ complete their course in two years. A four year period will, it is believed, be necessary in the case of the Siromani and some of the more difficult Vidvat examinations.

4. In this section the course of studies will be special to the examinations for which students are being prepared. As it is practically impossible to provide for all branches of studies, facilities will be provided for only the most popular among them. Special opportunities will however be provided, if practicable, if a

sufficient number of students should apply for instruction in a particular branch.

5. The Adhyaksha will take up the - - general subjects of Sanskrit language and literature relating to the Siromani and - Vidwan examinations.

6. For the present it would be sufficient to have Vyakarana Siromani and Nyaya Siromani classes and Vidvan class with - - Sanskrit as 1st language and Kannada as - second language, Jyotisha, Vyakarana, Tarka and Sahitya for the Vidvat examination.

Note. i I have omitted Vedanta as there - seems to be a sentimental objection to - teach in a more or less secular way lessons which have to be imparted in a - - special condition of purity in the case of the teacher and the taught. The teachers will of course be free to teach these subjects also, if they have no special objection.

(I)

Members of this Committee.

Muzrai, Superintendent.
Adhyaksha.
Venkatramanachar.
Tirumalachar.
Viswesvara Sastry.
Nerur Krishnachar.
Narasimha Jois.

(II)

Members of this Committee.

Mr. A. Mahadeva Sastry.
" S. Rangachar.
" M. Hiriyanna
" S. Krishnaswamy Iyengar.
" C. Krishna Rao.
" V. Subramanya Iyer.
Muzrai Superintendent.
Adhyaksha as Secretary.

ii The above scheme has been sketch -ed out in the rough and if the lines are approved I will discuss the matter with - the Adhyaksha and the (I) professors ~~proposers~~ and draw up a detailed curricula and a time table. It would be an advantage to have the - - matter further discussed by a (II) Committee of educational experts before finally placing the scheme before Government for adoption.

Prospective openings ~~Future prospects~~ for the title - - holders.

In addition to liberal scholarships, it appears to be also necessary to afford some openings for a respectable ~~living~~ Career in the case of persons who have secured a - degree in the Oriental titles examination. These would have had some amount of liberal education as they would have ordinarily - passed the Lower Secondary examination and they would also possess a fair knowledge of the English language. They may be declared - eligible for entry into the educational - department and treated in the same way as persons who have passed the intermediate - examination except in so far as the teaching of technical subjects such as - - - Mathematics is concerned.

V In addition they may be declared - - eligible for public service in all departments in the same way as persons who have passed the intermediate examinations, on - their passing the requisite departmental tests.

VI There is yet one other way of giving them recognition Viz., making them eligible to appear for the Pleadership's - - examination, at least of the second grade, and ~~and permit them~~ with permission to practise before the - Munsiffs and the Magisterial Courts.

The Establsihment Necessary.

It is not possible to definitely fix the establishment necessary without knowing exactly the classes for which provision has to be made.

2. In the Lower Secondary section there are at present six teachers including Venkatramanaiya but excluding Rajachar and Guru Rao, the former of whom has been transferred the place being permanently vacant while Guru Rao is the College writer doing teacher's work in addition. If the School is to be held betwee 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. Venkatramanaiya will have to transfer his services to the High School section. There would thus be 5 teachers left. If in addition a competent English teacher is appointed for this section, the staff will, I believe, be sufficient. Venkatesha Sastry and Goapalakrishna Sastry are, I hear, inferior men and these may have to be replaced by better men on a higher salary if the teaching should at all be efficient.

3. The scale of pay should be something as follows:-

	Rs.
English teacher	30
One Assistant teacher ..	25
2 Assistant teachers ..	20
2 Assistant teachers ..	~~20~~ 15.
	Rs. 125.

4 If as proposed the 1st and 2nd

classes may also be dispensed with, the remaining classes may, for the time, be held both morning and evening and Mr. Venkatramanaiya may take all the English Classes and three other teachers ~~would~~ will be sufficient for this section.

1 teacher on Rs. 25/-
2 teachers " 20/-

Total cost - Rs. 95/- per month.

Mr. Venkatramanaiya himself will have to be given an allowance of Rs. 30/- and the other teachers will have to be provided for elsewhere. One of the above will take the boys in Sahitya and Adhyayana will be attended to by the special teachers appointed therefor.

High School Section & College Section.

40 &. There will have to be 4 English classes for the titles examination students and if it is not practicable to arrange to have them taught English in the Group ~~in the~~ High School, one English teacher capable of teaching English up to the Matriculation standard will be necessary. This may mean a monthly expenditure ranging from Rs. 50/- to 70/-.

A Kannada Munshi on Rs. 30/- to 40/- a month will be necessary to teach the Vidvan students.

In addition to the above there will be 4 Sahitya classes for the Titles students and 4 for the Vidvat students in the High School section.

Both these are superannuated and when they vacate younger men may be appointed full time on a pay of Rs 35/- and Rs 30/-

The services of Pandits Hariachar and Visveswara Sastry will be required for the College section. Two Sahitya teachers for the High School section on Rs. 20/- each will have to be appointed. There is already one vacancy caused by the death of Sankara Sastry. His place will have to be filled up and another appointed in addition.

Nerur Krishnachar is the only - - Vyakarana teacher and as this subject is - popular and likely to be taken up for all the examinations another assistant teacher is necessary. The salaries should be - graded as follows:-

Principal teacher	Rs. 30/-.
Assistant teacher	Rs. 20/-.

These are also superannuated 47 and their pay is fixed high for persons who do not work full time. When they vacate one Pandit on Rs 35/- and an assistant on Rs 25/- will quite do This will set free Rs 30/-

10. For Tarka Pandits Venkatramanchar and - Tirumalachar will be sufficient. As these are also competent to give instructions respectively in Dwaita and Visishtadwaita it may be useful to appoint an assistant - teacher to take up the earlier classes and set these superior men free for imparting instructions to advanced students of. - - Vedanta. An assistant teacher for the - above may cost Rs. 20/-.

47 Thus the additional teachers required are,

			Rs.
1	English teacher	....	50-70
1	Kannada Pandit	.....	30-40
2	Sahitya teachers	....	40
1	Vyakarana Pandit	....	30
1	Tarka Assistant teacher		20
6			

Provisionally

Rs. ~~170~~/- 1

rising to Rs. ~~200~~/-. 18

The establishment for the College as a whole is as follows:-

		Rs.
1	Adhyaksha	100 -150
2	Tarka	55
	- Do -	35
2	Vyakarana	30
	- Do -	20
4	Sahitya	30
	-Do-	25
	-Do-	20
	-Do-	20
1	Jyotisha	25
1	English teacher	50 - 70
1	Kannada Pandit	30 - 40
	Add cost of Lower Secondary Section upto 1st Form ..	95 - 95
	Rs.	535 -615
	Add cost of two teachers if the 1st and 2nd classes should be retained	30 - 30
	Cost of two Adhyayana and one Prayoga teachers on - - Rs. 12 - 15 and a writer on the same pay	48 - 60
	Rs.	613 -705

The menial establishment, contingencies etc., have been omitted for the present. Rs. 50/- a month may have to be provided on this account.

Thus the college may be put in thorough - working order at a cost of Rs. 613/- a - month rising to Rs. 705/- a month. This leaves, however, out of consideration one - other important matter whcih will be notic -ed later on.

Financial Aspect.

At pages 30 to 35 of the notes in File No. 508 of 1909, Mr. Subramanya Iyer has examined the financial position of the institution. The Sanskrit College is a grant-in-aid institution and towards the monthly cost of Rs. 498/- the following contributions are received:-

	Rs.
Education Grant	125
Municipal Grant	50
From Sringeri Matt	100
" Sivaganga Matt	10
From Kalasa and Chamarajnagar temples	30
From the funds of the Mysore Sanskrit College	183
	Rs 498

2. Of the above the contribution from Sringeri Matt does not appear to have been paid for more than ten years past and the Matt declines to pay as it maintains its own College. The Sivaganga matt has recently proposed to transfer the sum of Rs. 70/- a month as scholarship to deserving students and the sum of Rs. 10/- may well be added to that fund. For reasons which will be mentioned later on, I would deprecate the utilization of the temple funds for paying the teaching staff. Thus only Rs. 358/- is available for the pay of the staff and a sum of at least Rs. 305/- rising to Rs 397 will be necessary to make up the amount required.

3. The Municipal contribution is certainly

capable of being raised but above all the brunt of the charge will have to be paid by the Educational Department as an increase of grant. This increased grant - will practically mean the pay of the staff of English teachers (which the College has had to entertain and the Kannada Pundit for preparing students - for the University Titles examinations. In the alternative the Educational Department may lend gratuitously the services of the English teachers (Viz., The Adhyaksha, High School English teacher, Middle School - English teacher and the Kannada Pandit.

Adhyaksha	100-150
High School English teacher	50- 70
Lower Secondary - English teacher...	30- 30
Kannada Pandit ...	30- 40
	210-290.

53
4. It may be that some of the Matts may come forward to maintain one or two chairs and thus relieve to that extent the Educational Budget, but I see no satisfactory indications in this direction and it would be something if they could be induced, to give a few scholarships or ~~or~~ free feeding to some students. It will also be noticed that no strictly sectarian philospphy has been provided for and here is a sufficient field for the activities of the Matadhipathies.

5. I now come to the most important - question connected with the success of the Sanskrit Education. It is a trite saying that love of Sanskrit for its own sake no longer exists, at least among the student population who ~~by precept and example have to look to~~ mostly choose the class of education providing the best means for a livelihood. Thus if students can afford to maintain - themselves at all, they seldom or never go

to a Sanskrit School which has to look for its alumni among the poorer classes or - tempt the likely poorer students in villages with - liberal scholarships or free feeding. - - Everywhere, both in and out of Mysore, - - Sanskrit Schools have been associated with free feeding or scholarships and if the - Bangalore College should attract really - capable and steady boys, it cannot ~~be~~ - - afford to be an exception. Recently in Madras I understand 700 scholarships have been sanctioned to help Sanskrit learning and in a Native State like Mysore we may well begin with a tithe of that number, I would distribute the number as follows:-

3 scholarships for the Siromani Examination, tenable for 8 years ...	24
3 scholarship for the Vidvan Examination, tenable for 6 years ...	18
4 scholarships for the Vidvat Examination, tenable for 6 years ...	24
	66

6. The value of the scholarships will be as follows:-

Siromani, Rs. 8/- for 1st two years,
Rs. 9/- for 2nd two years,
" 10/- for 3rd two years,
and " 12/- for the last 2 years

Vidwan, Rs. 8/- for 1st two years,
" 9/- for 2nd two years,
and " 10/- for 3rd two years.

Vidvat, Rs. 7/- for 1st two years,
" 8/- for 2nd two years,
and " 9/- for 3rd two years.

In addition to the above twenty

scholarships from Rs. 2/- to Rs. 4/- per month not exceeding Rs. 60/- a month - . - should be given to students in the Lower Secondary section who are at the same time poor and of good parts and conduct. These scholarships will be in addition to any - free-feeding or assistance rendered by the public or other institutions. If free - feeding is given to any of the scholarship holders Rs. 5/- will be deducted for from the amount payable and this amount will be utilized in helping some other student.

Excepting the smaller scholarship holders reserved for the Lower Secondary - students.

If the above scheme of scholarships is approved, a sum of Rs. 648/- as the maximum expenditure per month will have to be found and it is here I should think that the funds of the religious and charitable or feeding institutions may be legitimately drawn upon. The Annna Chattram at - Bangalore which now feeds free a number of Sanskrit students may be made to contribute, but above all the accumalated resources of some of the larger temples may quite legitimately be used in this direction.

8. From the statement appended it will be seen that the interest from the invested surplus alone of the Kalasesvara and - Chamarajesvara temples will yield about - Rs. 6,880/- per annum. Besides this the cash in hand amounts to about Rs. 22,000/ for each of these temples while the annual

income is more than ample to cover the annual expenditure.

9. The Barahazar Santarpane has an invest-ed surplus of Rs. 12,000/- which may well be utilized in this direction. The - - Anjaneya temple at Kyamanahalli and Ramadevaru temple at Keladi have also accumalat-ed balances which may be drawn upon.

10. If it is absolutely necessary that a portion of the funds should be utilized in paying the teaching staff as well, the - scholarship expenditure may be limited to a maximum of Rs. 500/- a month and about Rs. 250/- will then be available a month for the teaching staff.

It is just possible to re-adjust the expenditure of the College within this limit of increase if it is thought absolutely necessary. It would however be an advantage to provide for an interchange between the College and the Educational Department to attract men of the right class

6/11. It may be mentioned here that the - maximum expenditure under the scholarship will have to be incurred only after six years and the savings in this direction may in the meanwhile be utilized towards the - formation of a fairly satisfactory - - Sanskrit Library.

I am sincerely

Mag

No	Name of Institution	Amount at the credit of the Institution end of 1912	Amounts in of India 3½ P.C.	4 P.
		Rs. as ps	Rs. as. ps	Rs. as.
1	Sri Kalaseswaraswami temple at Kalasa	22,428 14 3	1,21,189 4 9	11,000
2	Sri Chamarajeswaraswami at Chamarajnagar	22,063 12 3	62,098 3 8	
3	Barahazar Santarpane	" " "	12,000	
4	Sri Anjaneyaswami temple at Kyamanahalli	2,500 " "	11,000	5
5	Sri Rameswaraswami temple at Kelasi	21,900	6,000 " "	
6	Sri Subramanyaswami temple at Kesarewalli			10,000
	Total Rs. —	68,892 10 6	2,12,287 8 5	26,000

Government Secs	Interest realised annually									
Total			3½ P.C.			4 P.C			Total		
Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.
132,189	4	9	4,270	—	—	440	—	—	4,710	—	—
62,098	3	8	2,173	—	—	—	—	—	2,173	—	—
12,000	—	—	420	—	—	—	—	—	420	—	—
16,000	—	—	385	—	—	200	—	—	585	—	—
6,000	—	—	945	—	—	—	—	—	945	—	—
10,000	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	—	400	—	—
2,38,287	8	5	8,913	—	—	1,040	—	—	9,233	—	—

Rs. 21000/- is proposed to be invested in 3½ p.c. Securities

lra

Serial No.

62 I think we may give up trying prepare for the Madras Examinations. The two Sanskrit colleges at Bangalore and Mysore may ~~have prepare students for Examinations~~ form a small university and have their own separate Examinations. ~~It is known that~~ I understand that the Mysore Sanskrit College is organising Courses similar to the Oriental titles Examinations of the Madras university and it seems to me best that the two colleges should be ~~named~~ on similar lines.

63 The course of studies sketched by the Mysore Superintendent appears suitable and I have noted my remarks in the margin. A good general Education upto the Lower Secondary Standard at least should be insisted upon and provision should be made for a critical study of Sanskrit in the advanced Courses. A syllabus may be prepared

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G1B—6,000—17-6-12.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 533 of 1913

Serial No.

in Consultation with the professors in the College and the opinion of the Mysore College authorities obtained

Submitted to 1st. Member.

85

Since submitting my Memorandum of August last, I have had the benefit of further discussions with gentlemen interested ~~on~~ in the subject and have also perused the Memorandum of Mr. S. Rangachar, Honorary Secretary, Mysore Sanscrit College, and the Curriculum of --- studies for Sanscrit Schools sanctioned by the Government of Madras in 1912.

86

2. As the result of further study and thought on the subject, I would beg to recommend that the preparation for the Lower Secondary Examination with or without Sanscrit as the 1st. language should be dropped altogether. I have come to think that with such a difficult language as Sanscrit as the principal subject for study, it would be too much to expect -- young students to devote sufficient attention

and

Serial No

and time to other miscellaneous subjects of the Lower Secondary Course and if preparation for the latter is retained, the study of Sanscrit is bound to be relegated to an inferior position. The Lower Secondary Course being thus omitted, the Curriculam of the lower classes should be so graded that while Sanscrit retains its place throughout as the principal subject, knowledge of other Departments of general information should be picked up one after another without taxing the brain and serving more as a change of work. Thus Vernacular texts and Arithmetic may be taken for the 1st four years, Vernacular Translation, Geography and History may follow for the next 2 or 3 years and thereafter dropped, while Vernacular Composition, Translation from and into Sanscrit, ~~ready~~ scientific lessons and English may be continued until the students begin specialisation in their higher Sanscrit studies.

This is the line adopted in the Madras Curriculam and is practically the same as the one recommended by Mr. S. Rangachar. Mr. S. Rangachar, however, provides for a -- whole Course of 17 years and the standard aimed at is certainly very high. But it --- seems to me that the Course is too long and

NOTE—Contn sheet.

GPB—60,000—7-11-15

some of the higher studies are more in the nature of a Post-graduate course. It would also seem that specialisation is proposed at too early a stage when the students cannot be expected to have a sufficient command of Sanscrit to follow with advantage the higher --- course of study. A knowledge of "Sahitya" up to 'Nataka' standard should be made compulsory to all students alike.

68 Everything considered the Government Curriculum of Madras appears to be properly graduated and with some slight alterations to suit local conditions, its adoption may safely be recommended. A division into an Elementary and an Advanced grade seems to be also well considered, and with such a recognized division it may be possible to insist upon the moffusil Sanscrit Schools teaching at least up to the Elementary standard course. These Schools which at present have no recognized standards in -- view, would also fall into line and serve as recruiting ground for the Sanscrit Colleges.

69 A detailed Curriculum of studies -- drawn up by the Adyaksha under my instruction and after personal discussion is herewith submitted. The Scheme is based mainly on the Madras Curriculum and wherever practicable the suggestions

NOTE—Contn sheet.

GPB—60,000—7 11-15

suggestions of Mr. Rangachar have been adop - ted. The course is spread over 14 years the 1st. four being the Elementary, the 2nd. six - the Advanced and the last four the Collegiate sections of the course. Adhyayana is made compulsory in the Elementary grade for all students and for students of Veda and Prayoga.

Stipulate maybe substituted in the case of accompanied students.

70 The Curriculum is arranged to prepare students for the Oriental Titles Examinations of Madras. If the Mysore Examinations should be revised so as to ensure general culture and Sanscrit scholarship, the Scheme of studies may ~~strictly~~ suitably be altered to fit in with the syllabus. In the meanwhile, it may also be possible to easily arrange for the students appearing for the present Mysore Vidwan Examinations, if this should be considered necessary. In addition a separate course has also been drawn for students of the pure Vaideeka class who wish to confine themselves to a Vaideeka career. These will be taught Adhyayana and Proyoga and Sahitya and Ghana &c., in the later stages, with or without a knowledge of Dharma Shastras.

71 In this connection, I should not omit to say that the Adhyaksha is definitely

NOTE—Contn sheet.

GPB—60 000—7 11 1

of opinion that the Lower Secondary Section will be emptied of its students the moment the Government decide not to teach up for the -- Lower Secondary Examination in English as the College is popular with this class of students on the score that it affords them free Education. It seems to me that the matter may be looked upon with equanimity as no special encouragement appears to be necessary to popularise secular Education. Other means will have to be looked to to secure sufficient number of -- students for the Sanscrit College such as the establishment of free boarding houses, grant of liberal Scholarships, declaration of prospective openings for respectable careers for the successful students, a preferential selection from them to certain specified appointments in Educational and other Departments . This aspect of the question will be brought up for -- consideration separately.

72 I am not in a position to say if the Mysore College Authorities will be prepared to accept a change of Curriculam on these lines. I beg however to bring to notice that a number of students have already joined the Bangalore Sanscrit College with a view to prepare for the Titles Examination and they have kept on

GPB—60 000—7 11 13

during

during the last year in the hope that arrangements will be made early to teach the subject of the course. If there should be an appreciable delay in the permanent re-organization of the College pending consideration of the -- questions connected with the Mysore Sanscrit College, some temporary arrangement will have to be made in the Bangalore Sanscrit College to satisfy the hopes of the new entrants some of whom are reported to be of respectable intelligence and attainments.

X92-D & E

73 Two tentative Statements showing th Scheme of work in each class and the work allotted to each teacher have also been prepared on the basis of the College preparing students -- for the higher studies in Sahitya, Vyakarana, Nyaya and Vedanta. They will of course be subject to alteration on the final approval of the Scheme of studies to be established in the College. A strengthening of the Establishment will also be necessary, later on. This subject as also the financial aspect of the question will be brought up for consideration later on after the courses of studies in the College are decided upon.

74 If approved, a Sub-Committee of the marginally noted@ gentlemen may be requested

NOTE—Contn sheet.

GPB—60 000—7 11 15

I.G. of Education
or
Dy.I.G. of Education,
K. Sreenivasa Rao,
S. Rangachar,
B. Ramakrishna Rao,
A. Mahadeva Shetty
Muzroi Supdt. as Secy.,
The Adyaksha of the Colleges & also ~~to~~ attend.

--o--

to consider the subject and submit their opinion to Government on or about the 15th. June. The Sub-Committee may hold Meetings at Mysore during the Birthday week.

75 I understand that the question of revising the studies in the Mysore college has not advanced much further than the preliminary scheme drawn by Mr. S. Ranganathan. I have not thought it necessary to introduce into the Committee the ordinary progress of the college as they are not likely either to understand the scope or appreciate the necessity for liberalising the Sanskrit education.

76 I have considered it desirable to submit the file again to the member for kind consideration and issue of instructions, as the proposed course is different from that we adopted originally. It would be an immense advantage if the member himself would be kindly pleased to preside and guide the deliberations of the Committee. I shall be glad to wait upon the member and explain any matters about the syllabus of

NOTE—Contn sheet.

GPB—60,000—7 11-13

al venue

File No. 533 of 1913

Serial No.

required

Lee

4.5.14

Please convene a meeting in Mysore with Mr Hiri-Yanna added to ~~Yours~~ the names mentioned by you. I shall also attend. We shall if possible finish the subj- a there this ~~by~~ time.

31/5/14

Questions:

(1) Whether to affiliate to Madras or have similar Courses here?

(2) Curriculum proposed

Draw 1/6

NOTE—Contn sheet.

GPB—60 000—7 11 13

and Revenue

File No.

Serial No.

To

The D Cr. of Education in reply no

Mr L Krishna Rao

Mr K. Sanjiva Rao

Mr S Ranga char

Mr B Ramakrishna Rao

Mr A. Madhava Sastry

Mr M Narayana

Mr R. Shama Rao

Camp- Dt 5-8-65 Rj 6 6.1914

Sir I am to state that a meeting of the Committee Constituted to consider the question of higher Indn. Education will be held at the residence of the Hon'ble Member of Council at Nagpur on Monday the 8th Inst at 5 P.M.

NOTE—Contn. sheet

GPB—60,000—7 11 13

uc

File No.

Serial No.

Subd of 1st meeting

The resolutions adopted at the meeting of the committee on the 8th instant are submitted for favour of final approval

Lea
9 6 14

Resolutions approved by First Member.

15.6.14. Mew 1576

MER.

Mr. Ali Mir

Lea
15 6. 14

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—60,000—7 11 13

Serial No.

Proceedings of the Committee convened to consider the question of the higher Sanskrit Education with special reference to the reorganization of the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College at Bangalore, held at "Padmalaya", Mysore at 8-30 a.m. on monday the 8th June 1914.

Present.

Rajamantra Pravina

A. V. Narjundayya, Esq., M.A., M.L., C.I.E.,
First Member of Council. Presidency.

Members.

Rao Bahadur M. Rama Rao, Esq., M.A.
Karpur Srinivasrao, Esq., B.Sc., L.E.E.
B. Ramakrishna Rao, Esq.
A. Mahadeva Sastry, Esq., B.A.
S. Rangachar, Esq.
G. Krishna Rao, Esq., B.A.
R. Shama Sastry, Esq. B.A.
C. Aravamudu Iyengar, Esq., B.A., B.L.
Member & Secretary to the Committee.

Absent.

M. Srinivasa, Esq., M.A., L.T.

Resolved

(1) That both the Sanskrit Colleges at Mysore and Bangalore should follow the

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

the same Curricula all the different Classes

(2) That the Subjects of the Vidwan Courses should be made to Coincide with the Madras University Courses

(3) That it should be optional for Students to go in for the Madras University Examinations

(4) That after this Course is Completed a higher Course may be kept up in Mysore for Mahavidwans, and they should after passing be given an annuity by His Highness the Maharaja of not less than Rs 200/- a year and enrolled as Mahavidwans of the Palace

(5) That the present practice of giving prizes and certificates after the Dasara to those who pass these examinations should be continued.

(6) That the Study of English along with Sanskrit may be optional, but more Substantial encouragements should be given to it than for Sanskrit alone in prizes and Scholarships.

(7) That for public employments &c, the Students who pass the "Siromani" or Corresponding Mysore Examination (with English) may be considered equivalent

NOTE—Contn sheet

GPB—60 000—7 11 13

Serial No.

to B. A. (pass) graduates, and that those of the Vidwan (Madras) Standard to Intermediate men.

(8) That the following Gentlemen do form themselves into a Committee to frame the common Syllabus:

(1) Mr. a. Mahadeva Sastry, Convenor.
(2) Mr. M. Krishnama.
(3) Mr. R. Shama Sastry
(4) Mr. S. Ranga Char
(5) Mr. M. T. Narasimha Iyengar

& that any Pandits may be consulted, as necessary.

H Manjunathaya
President

ha
8.6.14

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—60,000—7 11 13

and Revenue tariat. | File No. | of 191

Serial No.

To

Mr A Mahadeva Sastry,
Mr M Rangama
Mr R Shama Sastry
Mr S Ranga Char
Mr M T Narasimha Iyengar

No 1956-60 dy 15 6 1914

—I am directed to extract from the proceedings of the Committee which met at Mysore on Monday the 8th June 1914 Constituting a Sub Committee to frame a Common Syllabus and request Mr A Mahadeva Sastry to submit before the 7th the Current month a Syllabus finally drawn up and approved

To Mr A Mahadeva Sastry
No 1967 dy 17 6 14

—I am directed to refer you to the papers connected with the revision of Syllabus in the Sanskrit Colleges

From The Same
No 2001 dy 23 6 1914

Request that you will send to this office copies of the resolutions recorded by the Committee at the meeting held on the 8th inst

To The Same No 2001 dy 24 6 14 From

NOTE—Contn sheet

and Revenue
retariat.

File No. 553 of 1913.

Serial No.

From

Mr. A. Mahadeva Sastry, Mysore

Letter No 350 D/09. 6. 14.

States that the Sub-Committee met at Mysore on 24th & 25th June and submits the Syllabus of Studies drawn up them as well as the suggestions offered by the Committee for giving the Schemes.

Subd.
1.7.14.

Subd 5 1st meeting

The Committee appointed to frame the Syllabus have finished their labours and submitted a Syllabus of Studies for Anglo-Indian

On the main principles there is not much difference between the Syllabus now presented and that prepared by the Mysore Superintendent, excepting that one year has been knocked off from the primary and Secondary Courses and that specialization does not commence until to the after the Secondary Course.

A preliminary course of one year is added but as the [illegible]

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—60,000—7 11 13

fixed is not limited for infants, is a question whether it should be retained in our colleges. Further in the next year's course a 3rd appearance is prescribed which would mean that the pupils are <u>examined</u> and consequently of about 9 years old and advanced further than the infant standard.

Regular teaching of Kannada appears to be omitted at this early stage though provision has been made for Kannada composition in Std. I works for the succeeding two years until the close of the primary course.

The other matters do not call for any special remark. The Syllabus now laid up may be accepted. If in actual working, alterations are needed, they may be taken up for consideration

A Syllabus for the Madrasi Examination is also submitted.

The Committee recommend that the examinations for the Mysore Vidwans and Madrasi Pandits should be both oral and written. This may be accepted though the Sirmani examination

NOTE—Contn sheet

Serial No.

The committee further recommend that Vedic Recitation, Upanishads-Prasnopa, and Upanishads Vidwat-Courses may stand as they now are and they also approve of the elementary courses in Prasnopa Introduced in the Mysore Schools.

The Committee also point out incidentally that the rewards for the successful candidates of the Vidwat-Examination needs revision, that the Staff of the Sanskrit-colleges need considerable strengthening and that a separate Board of Oriental Studies should be constituted to conduct the Mysore Vidwat and Mahavidwat Examinations.

Before the Syllabus is taken up for consideration, it may perhaps be necessary to learn the opinion of the Inspector General of Education and the Palace Controller who is the President of the Mysore Sanskrit College Committee, unless it is considered that the Subject has been sufficiently threshed out.

In the meanwhile Resolutions 187 of the Committee

NOTE—Contn. sheet

GPI.—60 000—7 11 18

evenue
retariat.

File No. of 191 .

Serial No.

for the consideration of the question of Higher Sanskrit Education may be taken up for the consideration and orders thereon.

The question of the revision of the Staff of Chamarajendra Sanskrit college, Scholarships thereunder, the sources from which the expenditure is to be met etc. can be taken up after a decision is arrived at regarding the branches of studies for which provision has to be made

The Curriculum is now drawn up may be sent for remarks &c to both the Palace Controller & the D.P.I. The other matters may be pushed through in the meanwhile. Issue the Government Order to file & we will note & put up for orders.

2/7/14

P.W.D. 117

NOTE—Contn. sheet

GPL—60 000—7 11 13

Land Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 553 of 1913.

Serial No.

Practical nee. Copies with notes and curriculum may be taken [illegible] Superintendent

To.

The D. G. of Education in Mysore
Palace Constables, Mysore
No. 95. 96 dy 31.7."

Forwards for opinion regarding the suitability of the curriculum drawn up by the Committee appointed in the Town High Schools in the State.

File returned as directed.

3.8.14.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—60,000—7 11-13

Serial No.

Submitted to 1st Member.

The Curriculum has been sent for remarks to the Palace Controller and the Inspector General of Education and their replies will have to be awaited before taking it up for consideration and orders.

2. Resolutions Nos.4 to 6 relate to matters more or less wholly within the Palace Control and it may, perhaps, be the correct procedure to send extracts of the same to the Palace Controller for action being taken thereon. Resolutions 1 to 3 are common to both the Sanskrit Colleges at Mysore and Bangalore and have to be ordered upon after the Curriculum is approved.

3. Resolution No.7 may now be taken up for consideration. The resolution is as follows:--

" That for public employment etc., the students who pass the "Siromani" or corresponding Mysore examination (with English) may be considered equivalent to B.A. (pass) graduates, and that those of the Vidwan (Madras) Standard to Intermediate men"

Extracts from Madras University Regulations relating to the institution of examinations for titles in Oriental learning are put up herewith and it will be seen therefrom that a "Siromani" or a Vidwan candidate should have passed the English division

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—65,000—17-6-12.

of the Matriculation examination or an examination equivalent thereto and the corresponding Mysore examination now proposed also provides for simil r attainments in English. In addition to this qualification, the candidate has to obtain high proficiency in one or more branches of Sanskrit learning and has besides to acquaint himself with Western Researches in the field of Sanskrit literature. The training he will have to undergo will ordinarily take a period from 4 to 6 years and at the end he may be expected to have a mental equipment equal to the average (pass) graduates or intermediates as the case may be.

4. The resolution is thus nothing more than what is due to the successful candidates at the Siromani and Vidwan examinations. A public recognition of the kind would be a great encouragement and will further help in throwing open useful public careers to these men.

I agree —

5. It appears to be unnecessary to obtain the views of the various Heads of Departments, the Principals of English Colleges and other public bodies in a matter of this kind, as their opinions are bound to vary, while it will cause an amount of delay which will be out of proportion to their value. If the Government should approve the grant

NOTE. Contn sheet.

GPB—65,000—17-6-12.

Serial No.

of such recognition, an order to this effect may be incorporated in the Government Proceedings to be passed relating to the re-organization of the Colleges and the institution of the examinations.

6. For fear of complication I shall submit a separate note on the branches of study to be taken up at present in the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College the revision of its staff, grant of scholarships and the source from which the expenditure is to be met.

We can hardly get recognition like this until we make up the Course of Studies to be pursued &c. We shall probably have to modify the scheme in some respects to incorporate it with our University. ~~This~~ The whole matter may be dealt with Comprehensively and as it has to go to H.H. the Maharaja at the last stage, the matter of Res^ns 4 to 6 may also be included therein.

17/8/14.

NOTE.—Contn. sheet.

GPB—65,000—17-6-12.

Vide var. II

File No. of 191

Serial No.

NOTE—Contn. sheet

GPL—60 000—7 11 13

Revenue etariat.

File No.

of 191

Serial No.

NOTE—Contn. sheet

GPL—60 000—7 11 13

Revenue retariat.

File No. of 191 .

Serial No.	

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—60 000—7 11 15

File No. of 191

Serial No.	

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—60,000—7 11 13

sheets.

OFFICE OF THE CURATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT
ORIENTAL LIBRARY, MYSORE,

Mysore, ...29th..June.....*1914*.....

FROM

A. MAHADEVA SASTRI, ESQ., B.A.,
Curator, Govt. Oriental Library, Mysore.

To

G. Aravamudu Iyengar, Esq., B. A., B. L.,
Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore,
BANGALORE.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No.1956-60 dated 15th instant, I have the honour to state that the Sub-Committee appointed to consider and frame a common Syllabus of Studies for adoption in the Sanskrit Institutions of the state, met on 24th and 25th instant. The Syllabus of studies drawn up by the Sub-Committee as well as the suggestions offered by it for working the scheme are herewith submitted.

2. First comes the syllabus of studies extending over nine years(with five hours' teaching in a working day) under the head of (1) Preliminary; (2) Primary and (3) Secondary Courses, intended to prepare students to enter on the Siromani or Vidvan Courses of study prescribed by the Madras University, for which, in the opinion of the Sub-Committee, four years(with four hours' teaching in a working day) is long enough for students of ordinary intelligence and diligence. In the case of Siromani Course, the period may be extended by one year if necessary.

3. As the course for the Mysore Sanskrit Vidvat Examinations is to be the same as that prescribed for the Madras Siromani Examination(Vide Madras University Calenda

for 1913 Vol.I, pp.413-430) no separate syllabus

4. The Sub-Committee has alsodrawn up a syllabus for vidvat degree. It is intended as a sort of post-Vidvat Course and no regular teaching is therefore deemed necessary. The aspirants for the Mahavidvat degree are expected to be a little above the avera graduate of the Siromani or Vidvat standard, and as such they will be able to work up the course with the aid of a good library such as every Sanskrit College must possess and the occasional help and guidance of the professors of the Sanskrit Colleges. The proposed Annuity of Rs.200 and any special scholarships that may be instituted as an incentive to higher studies to be pursued by distinguished graduates of the Siromani or Vidvat Standard, will be a sufficient stimulus for exertion.

5. In the opinion of the Sub-Committee, the Jyotish-Sastra as it is now taught, is not worthy to take its place among the subjects of the Mahavidvat Study. No syllabus has therefore been drawn up for Mahavidvat Course in that subject. The clumsy methods and notations of the antiquated Jyotisha Schools should be replaced by elegant notations and neat expositions of the modern astronomy and mathematic while the pure mathematics portion requires thorough overhauling. With improvements in these directions introduced in the present cours the Jyotish-Shastra may be given a place in the Mahavidvat Course.

6. I return, in a separate registered cover, the file of papers on the subject you sent me for reference.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M A Rao Sastri

Curator. Govt. Oriental Library, Mysore.

K.R.

ARA OR COURSE. One ear

Reading: Primer and 1st Reader.

Writing:

Maggi, Bâyipâtha, story-telling and object-lessons.

Arithmetic. ... Oral and Mental.

Sanskrit. .....Amara, 100 verses in the 1st Kânda.

Śabda: Ajantasâmânya.

Recitation... Stotras: 30 verses.

PRIMARY COURSE: (3 years)

First Year.

Sanskrit---- Reading: Bâlabodha in Devanagari; Kathâsaptati or ot equivalent book-- 300 granthas.

Grammar: Śabda--- Halant-sâmânya and Sarvanâma.

Amara--- 1st Kânda(whole)

Writing and dictation in Devanagari.

Kannada.---- Reading ---- Second Reader.
Writing and Dictation.

Arithmetic.-- The first four Rules.

Recitation -- Purusha-Sûkta and Sri-Sûkta.

Second Year.

Sanskrit-Poetry.---- Raghuvamsa, 10-12 Sargas.

Prose ---- Kathâśataka, 1-30 pages.

Grammar -- - Vishesha-Śabdas in Subanta: and Tinanta, the conjugation of Edha and Bhoo in the ten lakaras. (Easy points of Grammar to be taught in the lessons on poetry and prose).

Amara --- Second Kânda(omitting Vanaushadhivarga).

Dictation and writing ----- Devanagari.

Kannada. ---Writing and Dictation.

Composition on set books.

Arithmetic.--Compound Rules, G.C.M. & L.C.M; with simple proolems.
Geography – The Globe, and the general geography of India
Recitation / General.
Panchânga-Reading.
Aruna(1st.half)

Third Year.

Sanskrit. --- Poetry--- Bhâravi, 1-4 Sargas.

Prose --- Gadyâvali(Bombay) 1000 granthas.

Grammar--- Typical forms of all vikaramis in Tinanta:

Samâsakusumâvali.

Amara --- Third Kânda.
Writing and Dictation--- in Devanagari.

Kannada. ---- ---------- Writing and Dictation.
Composition on set books.

Arithmetic.-------- ---- Vulgar and Decimal fractions, and Practice

Geography. ---------- Outlines of the World.

Vedic Recitation. --------Aruna(2nd half)

SECONDARY COURSE(5 years)

First year.

Sanskrit. ---Poetry:-Mâgha, 1-5 sargas.

Prose :- Gadyâvali(Bombay) 1500 Granthas.

Grammar- Sabdaratnâvali by G. V. Krishnachar.

Translation into Sanskrit.

Arithmetic.-- Proportion, Interest, Square and Cubic measure.

History. --- Outlines of Indian History(Such as Marden's).

English Reading:- Primer; King Readers, No.I and II.

Dictation and writing.

Second year.

Sanskrit. ----- Champû-Râmâyana(to the end of Sundarakânda).

Grammar, Siddhanta-Kaumudi,to the end of Ajanta-Pumlinga.

Vrittaratnâkara, 1-3 Adhyayas.

Translation into Sanskrit.

English.---- King Reader No.III.

Grammar---(Mason's Elementary Grammar)

Writing and Dictation.

Translation into English.

Science Elementary Notions of Physical and Natural Sciences (Three hours a week).

Third Year.

Sanskrit.---- Bhârata-Champû.

Grammar: Siddhânta-Kaumudi, to the end of Samâsa.

Rhetoric: Chandrâloka, Arthâlankâra.

Translation into Sanskrit.

English: ---- Mysore Lower Secondary Texts.

Grammar, Mason's Grammar.

Composition, Dictation and writing.

Science: Elementary notions of physical and natural sciences. (Three hours a week)

Fourth Year.

Sanskrit: --- Sâkuntala-nâtaka.

Kâdambarî(Poorvabhâgâ).

Grammar-- Siddhântakaumudi, Tinanta(Churadyanta).

Rhetoric-- Chandraloka(The remaining portion).

Composition.

English: ----- Matriculation texts.

Composition and grammatical exercises.

Fifth Year.

Sanskrit --- Uttararâma-charita.

Ratnâvali.(with Nâtakarrakarana in Pratâpa-rudrîya)

Grammar, Siddhânta-kaumudi, (to the ~~end~~ beginning of Sannanta).

Logic,-- Tarkasangraha with Dîpikâ.

Composition in prose and verse.

English------- Matriculation Texts.

Composition and Grammatical exercises.

1. The Preliminary, Primary, and Secondary courses of study above laid down shall be common to the Vidvân and the Siromani students.

2. The Sanskrit Schools (not of the College standard) may

be classified in conformity with the above standards in order to facilitate the admission of students for examinations and studies in the Sanskrit Colleges the teaching of English in these schools being optional.

Vidvat Examinations.

3. The subjects of Sanskrit study, the question papers, and marks, shall be the same as in the case of the Vidvân and Siromani Examinations of the Madras University. In place of the paper on "History of Sanskrit Language and Literature", a paper on Macdonell's Sanskrit Literature(translated into Sanskrit by R. Shama Sastri) may be given and answered in Sanskrit by the candidates not knowing English.

4. The Vedic Recitation, Yâjnika-Prayoga, and Jyotisha Vidvat Courses may stand as they now are, as they are not represented in the Siromani Course.

5. There shall be a Viva Voce Examination in addition to the written test.

6. The Siromani Course may be distributed over four years at 4 hours a day. In necessary cases the period may be extended to five years.

7. The University Vidvan Course may be done in four years.

8. The Elementary course in Prayoga drawn up by the Muzrai Superintendent is approved. Special College Certificates(not of the Vidvat standard) may be granted to those who have successfully gone through the course.

9. The Siromani Syllabus in any one branch is, on the whole, higher in standard than the present Vidvat course of the Mysore College, so that the present standard of the Vidvat examination is raised by substituting for it the Siromani Course.

10. The existing scale of rewards needs revision in view of

the modifications thus effected, which have considerably raised the standard of the Vidvat Examination in some of the branches.

11. The Staffs of the Sanskrit Colleges need much strengthening, to work the proposed curriculum of studies of the Siromani Standard.

12. The new curriculum may be brought into force as early as possible and the first Vidvat Examination according to the new syllabus may be held in 1919, or about four years after the introduction of the new curriculum in the Colleges. Till then the Vidvat Examination will have to be held according to the existing rules.

13. Besides the College Committees, there must be a separate Board of Oriental Studies (composed of not more than twelve members in all) to manage and control the Mysore Vidvat and Mahavidvat Examination.

MAHA-VIDVAT EXAMINATION.

Admission.

Those who have passed the Siromani, or the University Vidvân, or the Mysore Vidvat Examination in one of the branches, may be admitted to this Examination.

The Subjects of Examination.

	Marks.
(1) (a). A Dissertation previously prepared on a subject selected by the candidate.	100.
(b). Oral test on the same.	100.
(2). An impromptu essay on a given subject relating to the Candidate's special branch of study.	100.
(3). Written Test --- Five papers, each of three hours' duration, on text books prescribed in any one of the branches.	600
(4). Viva Voce Examination on the same text-books.	600

Text-books to be studied.

I. Vyâkarana.

1) Mahâbhâshya with Kaiyata's and Nagojibhatta's
2) Manoramâ with Śabdaratna.
3) Paribhâshenduśekhara with Bhairava miśriya and
4) Laghumanjûshâ.
5) Vâkyapadîya.
6) Vaiyâkarana-bhûshana.
7) Kâtantra-Vyâkarana.

II. Tarka-Śâstra.

1) Udyotakara-Vârtika with Vâchaspati's Tîkâ,
or
Gadâdhara's Anumanakhanda (complete)
2) Nyâyamajarî of Jayanta.
3) Nyâyakandalî (a gloss on Praśastapâdabhâshya)
4) Kiranâvali.
5) Atmatattvaviveka with Śiromani.
6) Tatvachintâmani of Gangesopâdhyâya.
7) Jagadîśa's Śabdaśaktiprakâśikâ.
8) Gadâdhara's Prâmanyavâda.
9) Giridharopâdhyâya's Vibhaktyarthanirnaya.
10) Śabdakhanda in Nyâya-Kaustubha.
11) Sâmânyanirukti Vivechanî, and Satpratiraksha-śatakoti-Khandana.
12) Gadâdhara's Vyutpattivâda and Śaktivâda.

III. Pûrvamîmâmsâ.

1) Śabara-Bhâshya.
2) Sankarshana-Kânda with Khandadeva's Vritti.
3) Bhattakumârila-Vârtika.
4) Shâstradîpikâ.
5) Śâlikânâtha's Prakarana-panchikâ.
6) Vidhirasâyana.

7). Pârthasârathi-Miśra's Nyâyaratnamâlâ.

8). Âpastamba-Śrauta-Sûtra;— Somânta with Vyâkhyâ.

9). Bhâttarahasya.

IV. Advaita-Vedânta.

1). Taittiriya-Upanishad-bhâshya with Vanamâlâ.

2). Brihadâranyakabhâshya-Vârtika.

3). Bhagavdgîthâ with Madhusûdanîya.

4). Śârîrakabhâshya with Bhâmatî and Kalpataru.

5) Vidyâranya's Vivaranaprameyasangraha.

6) Nyâyarakshâmani.

7) Advaitasiddhi with Brahmânandîya.

8) Siddhântaleśa-Sangraha.

9) Sankshepaśârîraka.

10) Tattva-Chintâmani of Gangesa-Upâdhyâya.

V. Viśishtâdvaita-Vedânta.

1) Vedârtha-Sangraha with Vyâkhya.

2) Bhagavadgithâ-bhâshya with Tâtparyachandrikâ.

3) Śrîbhâshya with Srutha-prakâśikâ.

4) Tattva-Mârthânda, with Chandâtapa on the third and fourth Adhyâyas.

5) Vedântavijayapanchaka of Mahâchârya.

6) Siddhitraya of Yâmunâchârya.

7) Tattvamuktâkalâpa with Sarvârthasiddhi.

8) Śatadûshani with Chandamâruta.

9) Nyâya-parishuddhi.

10) Tattvachintâmani of Gangesa-Upâdhyâya.

VI. Dvaita-Vedânta.

1) Githâbhâshya with Prameya-Dîpikâ.

2) Anuvyâkhyâ with Nyâyasudhâ.

3) Chandrikâ with Prakâsa and Seshachandrikâ.

4) Daśaprakaranas with Tîkâ.

5) Nyâyâmrita with Taranginî.

6) Tarkatândava with Tippanî.

7) Abhinava-tândava.

8) Vâdâvali with Tippanî.

9) Yuktimallikâ.

10) Tattvachintâmani of Gangesa-Upâdhyâya.

VII. Sahitya.

1) Rigveda Ashtaka I, Adhyayas(i)&(ii), with Sâyana's Bhâshya; and Svara-Vaidika-prakriyâ.

2) Aitareya~~ka-Bhashya~~ Brâhmana with Sâyana's bhâshya, 4 panchikas

3) Anargharâghava.

4) Mâlatîmâdhava.

5) Bhâsa's Svapna-Vâsavadattâ and Pratijnâ-Yaugandharâyana

6) Chânakya's Arthaśâstra---- 1-4 prakaranas.

7) Vâsavadattâ.

8) Harshacharitra.

9) Naishadha.

10) Sidhânta-Kaumudî.

11) Shadbhâshâchandrikâ.

12) Chitramîmâmsâ.

13) Rasagangâdhara.

14) Dhvanyâloka with Lochana.

15) Dasarûpaka.

16) Alankâra-Kaustubha.

17) Dinakarîya(in Tarka)

18) Śabdaśaktiprakâsikâ.

29/6/14

Syllabus of Studies

Sub: Hytes

Magnetism

	First Class	Elementary Grade
Sanskrit	Amara. First 4 Vargas & the last Varga of 1st Kanda & the first 3 Vargas of the 2nd Kanda Sabdas Declension of all the typical Saobarana Sabdas Sankshepa Ramayana, Sarga I, Balakanda. Katha Sapthathi 30 Stories	Amara: upto the end of Sailavarga Sabdas Saobarana Conjugation Bhvadi Divadi &c. Bhimanusasana 30 Verses Katha Sathaka 30 Stories Stotras
Vernacular	Departmental Kannada Reader No. II	
Arithmetic	Radhakrishnan's: Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication & Division	
Copy-writing	Devanagari & Kannada.	
Moleyarana	Purusha Sukta & Sri Sukta	

Curriculum of Studies proposed to be adopted in the Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore.

Syllabus of Studies	The course was fixed at the Maharaja's Sanskrit College Mysore.	Remarks.

Second Class

Amara: Manushya, Visheshyanishna -,
Sankeerna & Anarthā Vargas

Sabdas: Sadharana & Vibhesa Sabdas
& Sarvanama.

Kathāsatāka: 31-65 Slokas.

Ramayana First 4 Sargas in Ayodhya-
Kanda

Hindu Calendar reading, i.e., learning
important names &

Departmental Kannada Reader, No. III

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication
and Division in reduction & Concrete
Quantities. Rashtrakeshna & Janitāra Kalamukhi.

Devanagari & Kannada.

Vernacular
Arithmetic.

Copy-writing

Ashtapadi

Namaka & Chamaka.

Amara & Kandas
Sabdas & Tiganthas
Kathā Sathaka 31-65 Slokas
Ramayana Sarga I, Kanda I
Kumara Sambhava
Veda Suktas

Third Class

Sanskrit	Amara: Anuyoga & Linga di Sangraha Vargas	Amara 3rd Kanda
	Jigamsa: Typical Conjugations and Samasa Kusumavali:	Jigamsas & Samasas
	Hitopadesa: Sandhi I	Kathasaritsagara 66-100 Stories
	Raghuvamsa IV, V & VI Cantos.	Kiratarjuniya III, IV, V & VI Sargas
	Applied grammar with Special reference to Sandhi rules.	Veda Namaka &c.
	Reading of the Hindu Calendar.	
	Recitation of Syamala dandaka	
Vernacular	Departmental Kannada Reader No. IV.	
Arithmetic	Vulgar & decimal fractions & practice.	
Copy. writing & Dictation		
Antyajana	Devanagari & Kannada	
	Arithmetic, half.	

Fourth class.

Sanskrit	Kumara Sambhava; first 4 cantos.	Amara, I & II Kandas with meaning
	Vikramarka Charita first 16 Stories.	
	Applied grammer with special reference to Samasa, Karaka, analysis of sentences according to Ashtadhyayi method	Magha 13, 14, 15 Sargas.
		Bhandarkar II Book 16 lessons.
	Typical Conjugations continued.	Vidura Niti 5, 6, 7, 8 adhyayas (not recitation).
	Poetical recitation of 20 verses from Vikr. and 20 from Vairagya Shataka of Bhartrihari.	Dasakumara Charita Part II, 5 Uchh. 16 Ucch. Chapters.
		Veda. Mantrapushpa &c.
Vernacular.	Departmental Kannada Readers, No. V	
Arithmetic.	Rule of three, Double rule of three & interest	
Dictation.	Devanagari & simple letter writing in Kannada	
Adhyayana	Amara, Latter half	

Advanced Grade.

1st. Class.		
Sanskrit	Magha : First 4 Cantos	Naishadha 16+16 Sargas
	Bhoja Champu Whole	Bhoja Champu Except Yuddhakanda
	Dasakumaracharita Part I	Bhamoraloka
	Ashtadhyayi I+II adhyayas	Bhandarkar 17 & 24 Lessons
	Prayoga Sangraha of Vararuchi (Brahmavadin Press Edition).	Amarakosha Sankirna Varga &c.
		Veda Mantrapushpa.
Vernacular	Geography of India Whole	
	History of India "	
	(Departmental Publications).	
Translation	From Sanskrit & Vernacular.	

2nd. Class.

Sanskrit

Bharavi:- First 3 cantos.
Meghasandesha.
Bharata Champu, 6 Stabakas:
Ashtadhyayi III Adhyaya × two
pādas of the IV adhyaya
Rupavatara Part I upto the end of
Stri Pratyayavadara of
Siddanta Kaumudi, Karakanda

Kadambari
Vedanta Siddhanta Vijaya
Bhandarkar II book whole
Amara III Kanda with meaning
Veda Mantrapushpa &
Upanishads.

Vernacular

Geography of world.
History of Europe; Elementary treatises

English

Penmen × King Reader, I

Translation

From Sanskrit & Vernacular &
Vice Versa.

2nd Class.

Sanskrit

Naishada first 3 sargas.
Vivagnuddarsa.
Dasakumaracharika, uttarabhaga
Ashtadhyayi III & IV Padas in the
IV adhyaya, adhyaya V and
first pada in Ashtadhyaya VI
Ritusamhara
Rupavatara up to the end. or
Siddhantakaumudi up to
Taddhitanta.
Antadi recitation of Verses Studied.
Composition in Vernacular
Physics and chemistry Primers
King Readers II & III
From Sanskrit into Vernacular &
Vice Versa.

Malavikagnamitra
Ratnavali
Kadambari (30 pages)
Pratapaarudriya (Kalika Purana)
Prakrita Subdaprodipa 26-61 pages
Veda upanishad (Yagnika).

Vernacular

English

Translation

4th Class.

(Compulsory.)

Sanskrit	Mricchakatāka	
	Chandraloka	
	Vittaratnakara	
	Siddantakoumudi; uttararoha up to	
	Churadi.	
	Ashtadhyayi.	Whole.
Composition & Translation	From Sanskrit into Vernacular & Vice Versa.	
English	King Readers Nos. IV & V.	

(For optional Subjects see appendix A).

Class	
Sulsory)	
Sanskrit-	Siddhanta Kaumudi 6 Vrieus of Tigauta
	Mimamsa Paribhasha.
	Composition in Sanskrit prose or Verse
	or both
Vernacular	History of Sanskrit literature Classical Period
	Essays writing on Sanskrit Subjects.
English	Text books in prose & poetry as
(Vedic Students excepted)	prescribed year after year for the IV Form
	by the Education Department.
	Manual Grammar
	Translation from English into Vernacular
	& Vice Versa.
(For optional subjects see appendix A)	

6th Class.

(Compulsory.)

Sanskrit — Siddhanta Kaumudi, Kridanta.

(Vyakarana & Veda Students excepted).

Bhatta Lara (Veda & Mimamsa Students excepted).

Sanskrit Composition in prose or verse or both.

Vernacular. History of Sanskrit Literature: Vedic Period.

Essay writing on Sanskrit subjects

English Text books in prose & poetry as prescribed

for the V Form by the Education Department.

Translation from English into Sanskrit &

Vice Versa

(For optional subjects see Appendix A).

(Appendix A)

Advanced Grade — Optional Subjects

Fourth class

I (Sahitya.)

(Sanskrit & Kannada).

Ratnavali

Vikramorvasi

Kadambari Purvabhaga.

Sabda manidarpana

Jaimini Bharata, the first 2 Cantos

Fifth class.

Malati Madhava.

Venisamhara

Mudrarakshasa

Kadambari Uttarabhaga

Kuvalayananda.

Tarka Sangraha with Nyayabodhini

Nandi Chikkanna Das

Karnataka Chandraloka

Karnataka Kadambari (First Cookery)

IV Class — Śakuntala.

Uttararama Charitra

Anargharaghava

Karpuramanjari

Prataparudriya (Ratnavali Prakarana)

Sakuntala Natika

Jayantisena Kavya.

Udayadityalankara.

II (Vyakarana)

Fourth Class — Siddhantakaumudi — whole

Paribhashendu Sekhara

Third Class — Laghu Sabdendu Sekhara Karakaranda

Sixth Class — Manorama vila Sabdaratna or Sabdakaustubha I & II Ahnikas

Mahabharata — First 2 ahnikas.

III (Nyaya)

Fourth class — Tarka Sangraha, Muktavali and Dinakariya

Fifth class — Nyaya bhashya

Sixth class — Pancha lakshani; Lakshaka; Siddhanta Lakshana; Samanya Nirukti

IV (Vedanta)

Fourth class: Advaita — Sankara's Gitabhasya Whole or Subra bhashya, First 2 adhyayas

Fifth class — First three adhyayas of Bhagavadgita — if Studied in 4th for evious years.

or

Subrabhasya III + IV adhyayas.

Sixth class — Brahmasubra Bhasya Whole

Siddhantha

Fourth Class Visishtadwaita — Gitabhasya or Subalabhasya I & II adhyayas.

Fifth Class. — First three adhyayas of Bhagavadgita if studied in the previous year or Subalabhasya III & IV adhyayas.

Sixth class. — Subalabhasya Whole
Nyayasiddhanjana
Vedartha Sangraha.

Fourth Class Dwaita. — Gitabhasya or
Subalabhasya I & II adhyayas.

Fifth Class — First three adhyayas if Bhagavadgita were taken in the previous year. or
Subalabhasya III & IV adhyayas.

Sixth Class — Subalabhasya Whole
Pramana Dasakam with notes
Pramanapaddhati &
Tatwa Sankhyana.

V (Vedabhasya)

Fourth Class — Siddhanta Kaumudi with Tattvabodha up to Churadi.
Laghu Kaumudi
Rigveda with Sayana Bhasya Mandala
I, Sukta 1 to 10.

Fifth Class. — Siddhanta Kaumudi whole including
Svara & Vaidika
Aitareya Brahmana IV Panchika
with Sayana's Bhasya
Yajnavalkya with Mitakshara or
Parasara Madhaviya whole.
King Readers Nos. II & III
Translation from English into Vernacular & Vice Versa

6th Class. — Apastambha Srauta Sutra with Rudradatta's Vritti
Sabara Bhasya Chap I with Kumarila's Vartika.
King Readers IV & V

	(Mimamsa)	
Fourth Class	Bhattadipika.	
Fifth Class.	Bhatta Koustubha	1 & 2 adhyayas
Sixth Class	Sastra Deepika	First 2 adhyayas.
VII	(Dharmasastra)	
Fourth Class	Yagnyavalkya with Mitakshara	Whole
Fifth Class	Parasara madhaviya	Whole
Sixth Class	Smriti Chandrika	Samskara & ahnika Kandas.
	Viramitrodaya	Paribhasha Kanda.
VIII	(Jyotisha)	
Fourth Class	Trikonamiti by Bapudeva	
	Lilavati.	
Fifth Class.	Bijaganita	
	Brihajjataka.	
Sixth Class.	Brihatsanhita	20 adhyayas
	Rekhaganita	1-4 adhyayas.

College Grade.

Alankara Vidwat Exam. Two years.

Sanskrit

Siddhanta Kaumudi
Sahitya Darpana
Kuvalayanauda
Kumara Sambhava 1 & 7 Cantos
Megha 13, 14, 15, 16 Sargas
Kadambari Purvabhaga
Sakuntala
Mricchakatika
Muoraraksasa.

English

Matriculation Texts (To all those for the Matric in Language only)

Miscellaneous

History of Sanskrit Language and Literature By Whitney & Weber.
Rajatarangini
History of Language by H. Sweet.

Kannada

Sabdamanidarpana
Nandichandas
Udayadityalankara
Karnataka Chandralokka.

The course of Studies have not been stated as the present syllabus will have to be materially revised under the proposed scheme.

Jaimini

Kadambari

Jayavipakaveja

Sakuntala Katha

Adbhutaramayana

Vatsaraja Katha

Karnataka Kavi Charite.

Madras Siromani Exams. 4 years

I Vyakarna

Sanskrit -

Kadambari Purvabhaga

Magha 13 & 16 Sargas

Kumarasambhava 1 & 7 Cantos

Sakuntala

Mararama Charita

Mricchakatika

Mudrarakshasa

Vikramankacharita

Prakrita-Prakasa of Vararuchi

Kavya Prakasha

Bhavangalkar

Durgalokar

Vyakarana

Mahabhashya 9 Ahnikas

Sekhara Karakanda.

Paribhashendu sekhara

Vaiyakarana Bhushanasara

Comparative Grammer — Sanskrit Philology

Principles and methods of Literary Criticism.

Essay writing on selected subjects

English — Matric Standard. X (1)

II Vedanta

English — Matric Exam. in English only

General Study — The six Systems of Philosophy Max Muller.

Philosophy of ancient India Garbe

Contributions made by Arthur Venis to the Encyclopaedia of Indo-Aryan Research

Tarka Sangraha & Deepika

~~Graduation~~ Sangrahan Prof James

Hindu Philosophy John Davies

Philosophy of Upanishads Gough

Elements of Metaphysics.

outlines of the Vedanta System — P. V

Yoga + Vaiśeṣika

Patañjalis Yogasūtras.
Īśvarakṛishṇa's Sāṅkhyakārikās
with Gauḍapāda's Commentary.
Advaita Paribhāsha
Jagadīśa by Lokācharya
The ten Prakaraṇas by Mādhava Charya

Special

(1) Advaita

Brahmasūtras with Śaṅkara Bhāṣya
Bhāmatī Chatussūtri.
Pañchapādikā with Vivaraṇa
Portions as prescribed.
Bṛihadāraṇyaka upaniṣhad with
Śaṅkarabhāṣya Chapters I & III
Chāndogya with Śaṅkarabhāṣya
Chapter VI only
Māṇḍukopaniṣhad with
Gauḍapādakārikās + Śaṅkarabhāṣya
Bhagavadgīta with Śaṅkarabhāṣya
Ghūdhārthādīpikā by Madhu-
sūdana Sarasvatī Chapters I & VI inclusive
Siddhāntabindu with Vyākaraṇasāra. up to the
end of the 15th Śloka

Vishishtadvaita

Nyayasiddhanjana (1) from the beginning up to the end of Agamabodhadhara

Laghuchandrika - up to the end of upadhi

Brahmasutras with Sribhasya

Bhagavadgita with Ramanuja bashya

Tatparya Chandrika Chapters I to VI inclusive

Vedartha Sangraha

Tattvaprakashika - jignasadhikarana.

Siddhitraya Yamunacharya

Satadushini with Chanda Maruta,

15 Vasas only

Brihadaranyakopanishad with

Ranganathamunyabhashya

Nyaya Siddhanjana, up to the end

of 5th Pariccheda

Brahmasutras with Madhwacharya Bhasya

Tatwaprakasika ~~with~~ by Jaya Tirtha

Srita Tatparyanirnaya with Jaya Tirtha's Tika

Dasopanishad Bhasya by Madhwacharya

Rig Bhasya "

Nyayamrita

Bheddjjnana by Vyasaraja

Nyayamrita Tarangini, 1st Parichchedaonly

Anuvyakhyana

Vyasa Sudda by Jaya Tirtha 1st Padaonly.

III Veda

Rig Veda with Sayanas Bhasya,

Mandala I Suktas 1-30 both with Cursive with upoosthala-

Aitareya Brahmana IV Panchika with Sayanas bhasya

Apastambhas Srauta Sutra I & III Prasnas

with Sudhra Bhattas Commentary

Yaskas Nirukta Naishantuka Kanda Chapters I & II

Prasannas Madhavya Acharakanda.

Yajnavalkya; Vyavaraadhyaya with

Mitākshara

Sabhara bhasya Chapter I with

Kumarila's Vartika, Chap I, omitting Sloka Vartika

Bhattadipika Chapters I & III

Bhattarahasya up to the end of Devata

The application of Mimansa &

Vedic exegesis to the proper

Comprehension of the Social and the

legal aspects of the Dharma Sastras.

Sanskrit Philology.

Ancient History of the aryans

as based on Vedic literature.

IV Nyaya

Kanādas sūtras with Sankara Misra's
Sūtropaskāra

Gautama's sūtras with Vātsyāyana's
Bhāshya.

Nyāya Kusumānjali

Jagadisa's Panchalakshani

Jagadisa's Simhavyāghri

Gadadhara's Phaṭirdasalakshani

(i) from the beginning of the work up to the end of Dvitiyeswalakshana.
(ii) Kutagadatikalakshana
(iii) Kutagadatalakshana.
(iv) Gadhikarana Dharmavachchhinna-bhāvakhandana granthas.

Gadadhara's Siddhantalakshana
(the first hundred pages)

Gadadhara's Pakshatā —
Siddhantagranthas only

Gadadhara's Avayavi - from the beginning of the work up to the beginning of Pratijnalakshana and Drishtikrit Pratijnadrlakshana.

Gadadhara's vaiyanmukti

Vyutpattivada by Gadadhara

up to the end of Dvitiya.

Bhāṭṭa dipikā — whole.

Course of Study for Vaidikas & Purohits — 4 years

First Class	
Rigveda	I & II Ashtakas
	Mantra Samhita 1–35 pages
Prayoga	from Punyaha & the end of upanayana
Kavya	I Class or two Sargas in Raghuvamsha
Jyotisha	Muhurtta dipika
Second Class	
Rigveda	III & IV ashtakas
	Mantra Samhita 36–74 Pages
Prayoga	& the end of Vivaha
Kavya	II Class
Jyotisha: Khalamrita	150 Verses
Third Class	
Rig Veda	IV & V ashtakas
	Mantra Samhita Whole

Prayaga	Apara Prayaga —	Whole
	Grihya Sutra	
Kanva	III class	
Jyotisha	Kalanirnaya	Whole

Fourth Class

Rig Veda	VI, VII, VIII ashtakas	
	Grihya parishishta with mantras	
Prayaga	Grihya with meaning	
Kanva	IV class	
Jyotisha	Kalanirnaya	Whole.
	Aranchaprakarana.	

Yajurveda, Sukla or Krishna.

First Class

Krishnayajurveda	First 20 Prasnas.	
	Udaka shanti Sukla	
	Tritiyanya	
	Sakamedha Prasna	

Prapaja	Purvahanabhaga end of Upanayana
Kanda	I class
Prakasha	Muhurtha Deepika
Second class Rg Veda	20-40 Pranas or 10-20 adhyayas
	Abhisravana Sukla
	Aruna Whole
Prapaja	Purva Prapaja Whole
	Grihya Lakra
Kanda	II class
Prakasha	Kalamrita 150 Verses
Third class.	
K. Yajurveda	40 to 60 Pranas or 20-30 adhyayas
	Taittiriyopanishad.
Prapaja	Apara Prapaja whole
	Meaning of Grihya
Kanda	III class

Upanishad	Kalamritha Mahale
Fourth Class.	
Rk Yajurveda	60-80 Pranas or 30 to 40 adhyayas
Prayoga	Special or Maulika pranava with meaning
Sama	IV Class
Veda	~~Apara Lubha~~ ~~Kanchukaprakarana~~
Upanishad	Kalamritha Mahale
	Apara Lubha
	Kancha prakarana.

(N.B For Sukla Yajurveda necessary Changes have to be made).

Chief Secretary
Mys. Secl.

Bangalore
29. May. 1914

Sir,

I have gone through the Syllabus of studies proposed to be introduced into the Bangalore Sanskrit College and find it very well adapted, indeed, to prepare students for the Oriental Titles Exam^ns of the Madras University. A few minor alterations, however, appear to be needed if the University Regl^ns are to be fully satisfied. These alterations, I indicate at the end. The Course for the Sirōmani Exam^n which, according to the Syllabus, extends over 14 years, can, it seems to me, be reduced to 12 years, the first eight being utilised for preliminary study and the last four, for specialisation. The preliminary course will be common to all students - Sirōmani as well as Vidwan. The daily hours of instruction need not be more than four. The proposed Syllabus provides for the teaching of all Branches of Study; but as neither Students nor teachers are easily found, there be [illegible]

to start with a few Brah
that ~~sufficient~~ facilities exist for beginning
the Vyakarana Srromani Course (which
includes Sahitya) and the Vidwan Course
with Sanskrit as the main, and Kannada
as the subsidiary language.

2. If it is deemed unnecessary
to get the Mysore Colleges affiliated to the
Madras University, Exams, similar to the
Madras Oreintal Tests, can be instituted
locally, but, in that case, a strong & influential
Body, possessing final authority in all
routine matters, is needed. This Body must
be ~~much stronger than~~ more representative
than the present Committee for the manage-
ment of the Mysore Sanskrit College.
The three Sanskrit Colleges in the State with
perhaps the Pandits' Section of the Mysore
Normal School may prepare students for
the Exams instituted by this new "Board
of Oreintal Studies" and the various Pathā-
salas in the State may, by means of a
system of grants-in-aid and student-
ships, be utilised as feeder-institutions
for these Colleges.

3. I have discussed these points
with Mr R. Shama Sastriyar and

we both quite agree. I am returning herewith the Copy of the Syllabus.

Yours obediently,
M. Hiriyanna

Alterations needed in the Syllabus

(1) Vyakarana (General) - Rupavatara, not being prescribed, may be left out & only Siddhanta Kaumudi retained.

(2) Vyakarana (Special) - Manorama with Sabdaratna to be omitted.

(3) Mimamsa (General) - Apadevija & Jaiminiya Nyaya Mala Vistara to be substituted for Paribhasha and Khanda Sara. (for Sriomani Students only)

(4) Compulsory subjects for Sriomani Students Rigveda (I, 122-131), Gautama Dharma Sutra & Manu Smriti, to be introduced.

(5) Sahitya - Ratnavali, Vikramorvasiya, Anargharaghava, & Chandakausika - to be left out as not being appointed for study by the University.

(6) Students may be sent up for the Examn. in English of the Matric. Standard at the end of the Preliminary Course as req^d. by the Regulations.

Remarks in connection with the Curriculum of Sanskrit Studies proposed for the Sanskrit College Bangalore:—

The main object of the Scheme is, I believe, to create a new type of Pandits by providing a course of liberal education for them, previous to specializing in particular subjects. Thus we find in the Scheme a provision for instruction in the Vernacular and in English up to a decent standard — including such useful subjects as Elementary Mathematics, Elementary Science, and General Knowledge (History, Geography).

So far, the object and scope of the proposed curriculum cannot but appeal to the minds of all those interested in the advancement of Sanskrit Studies.

appears to me to be impracticable, in as much as it is based on certain misconceptions regarding fundamental points:—

(I) The University Regulations relating to the Vidvat and Sivôttama examinations—(for which the Sanskrit College is now intended to prepare students)—clearly state that

(a) "Every candidate for the Oriental Title Examination shall have, previously to entering upon the Course prescribed, passed the English division of the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, or an examination which, in the opinion of the Syndicate, is equivalent thereto." [Regulation 353]

(b) "The Course of Studies for this examination (Vidvat & Sivôttama) shall extend over four years and shall be in an institution or institutions approved by the Syndicate." [Regulation 346]

But the proposed curriculum provides instruction in English to the Fifth Form Standard only, before the College course begins; and it provides only a two-year course for the Madras Vidvat Examination.

(II) Under Ordinary circumstances a pupil should be able to enter upon the College career when he is about 16 years of age; but under the proposed scheme he has to commence Sanskrit, in the 7th class of the Elementary Grade only, when he becomes a Brahmachārin, i.e. when he is about 9 or 10 years old, so that his age will be about 20 years by the time he enters the College Department.* This, in my opinion, is a serious drawback and is likely to hamper the spread of Sanskrit Education and to make it unattractive to the students of the day.

---

* Four years of a student's life is too long and precious a term to

career of a pupil at
subjects have to be introduced.
Thus, Elementary Science can
only be taught to satisfaction in
the Upper Secondary Stage; So
also Elementary Mathematics
(which includes practical and
graphical exercises) Hence
it is necessary that the Curriculum
provided should be suited to
the capacity of pupils at
different stages.

The division of the whole
Preliminary Course (in Sanskrit) into Three
stages, viz — Lower Primary,
Upper Primary and Upper Secondary
would accordingly be more appropriate
and methodical, and quite in keeping
with the existing state of things in
our English and Vernacular Schools.

In this Connection I may say
that early Specialization is an obvious
evil and has to be guarded against.
From this point of view the more
attention given in the preliminary stages to the Ashtādhyāyī

Sástraic subjects (which are to be studied in the College Course), cannot be sufficiently supported.

(IV) In the College Department Sylla again the prescribed text-books relating to the general part of the Sivomani [Vide Regulation 347-II (c) & (d)] have been totally ignored. The University examination for the Sivomani includes two entire papers (carrying 300 marks) on these text-books.

Before proceeding to draw up such a practical Scheme free from defects, we have to bear in mind the following points:—

(1) As far as possible, the Scheme should permit transfer of pupils from the Sanskrit Department to the A.V. Department in the Primary Stage.

(2) The whole Course preparatory to the College Dept. should be complete in itself and must have a value of its own.

fashion, in connection
Instruction (such as the recitation
of the Stotras, ~~to~~ select portions
of the Veda &c) may be made
a part of the Syllabus of the
Lower Primary as well as of the
Upper Primary Stage, according
to the capacity of pupils. This
will be of great help to them in
after life, when they are able
to understand the meaning of
the portions so memorized.

I have accordingly noted
in a Tabular Form the standard
of instruction to be aimed at
in the different stages. A definite
idea of the portions to be got through
in the several subjects, and the
relative importance of the subjects
taught, can be formed only
by some such analysis. The
detailed Syllabuses can be
easily drawn up, once the
outline is approved.

The Course intended for the Vaidikas
and Purohits has to be worked quite apart
from the College. It may be taken up soon
after the Upper Primary Stage.

Stage	Period	Kannada
Lower Primary (Four Years)	First 2 Years: Age (6–8)	Kan: Reader (5 hrs Per Week); Vachanapatha (3 hrs); Dictation (2 "); Arithmetic (5 ").
	Next 2 Years: Age (8–10)	Kan: Reader (5 "); Kan: Grammar (2 "); Niti-chintamani (2 "); Handwriting & Dictn (2 "); Arithmetic (5 ").
Upper Primary (Three Years)	3 Years: Age (10–13)	Kan: Text books (5) Kan: Gram. (2) Indn Hist & Geogy (3) Arithc (4)
		— H
Upper Secondary (Three years)	3 Years: Age (13–18)	Composition on Set-books, such as Stories from the Epics: (2 hours) History & Geography (1st year): ( ) Elementary Science (2nd & 3rd year): (3 ")
College Department (Four Years)	4 Years: Age (16–20	(I) Vidwat Examination:— } " History & a (II) Suvarnamukhi Examination:— (i) General Texts History & Ge

Note 1. The Lower Primary Section may be detached alto in a high state of efficiency.

2. This table supposes that the Institution provides but only 3 hours Instruction on Saturdays. If the is followed it will be seen that the numb

3. If funds permit an ideal state of the it may be a close approach to our ancient remain an ideal only

English

d Sabda (5 hrs)
Instruction: stotra &c. (5 ,,)

—

—

and Sabda (5 ,,)
Instruction: (3 ,,)
Balabodhe / Saptati } (4 ,,)

—

Hitopadesa, Raghuvamsa, Magha, &c } (5 ,,)
ar (Bks I & II) (2 ,,)
etation in rotation for Kan & Sans: (2 hours)

English Readers (5 hrs)

Prose, Champu, Nalakas } (6 hrs)
Grammar (2 ,,)
tion &c (2 ,,)

English Readers &c } (6 hrs)
the Matric Text.
Eng: Grammar (2 ,,)
Eng: Compn &c (2 ,,)
Elem: Mathematics (3 ,,)

Text (5)
ompn (2)
Lang. / erature } (3)

Sanskrit Text (7)
" Gramm: (3)
Hist of Lang (3)
S. Composition (3)
Translation (2)

Part
57
&c (4)

(11) Special Part
Text-books (12)
General books (5)
Essays (2)

---

ther from the main Institution in order to preserve the latter

hours tuition on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays;
todays method of letting off classes on 3 days in a fortnight
of hours of work per week is nearly the same.

would be to make the Institution residential, so that
stitutions. Perhaps, for a long time to come, this suggestion must

Malleswaram
Bangalore
4th June 1914

K. Narasimhiengar

400

7-9-1914

No. 14, of 1914-15. Palace Controller's Office,

Mysore, 2nd September 1914.

From

B. Ramakrishna Row, Esq.,

Palace Controller,

M y s o r e.

To

G. Aravamudu Iyengar, Esq., B.A., B.L.,

Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore,

B a n g a l o r e.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No.95-96 of the 31st July 1914, and in reply to state that I have gone carefully through the proposed syllabus of studies for adoption in the Sanskrit studies of the State, copy of which has accompanied the above.

(2). It seems to me that in the new curriculum of studies, it would be well to do away with the preparatory course for which one year is provided: Such initial training as is intended here is, I think, best given to boys in their homes or suitable -- schools near them: We may accordingly begin the studies in the Sanskrit College with the Primary Course and admit boys after examining them to satisfy ourselves as to their fitness for the First class in the Primary standard. When information as regards qualifications necessary for admission of pupils to that class is duly given publicity to beforehand, there will be no difficulty I presume, to secure candidates to suit our requirements.

(3). The other proposals contained in the syllabus appear suitable.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

B Ramakrishna Row
3/9/14

Palace Controller.

R.V.S.
B.S.

39

26-8-14

GPB—3,000—1-11

Edn. 82]

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION IN MYSORE.

No. 2796 / 441 Enc. 1

Bangalore, 25th August *1914.*

From

RAO BAHADUR M. SHAMA RAO, ESQ., M.A.,
Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.

To

G. Aravamudu Iyengar, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore,
Bangalore.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No.95-6 dated 31st July 1914 forwarding for my opinion a copy of letter No.350 dated the 29th June 1914 from Mr. A. Mahadeva Sastri together with a copy of the syllabus drawn up by the Committee appointed therefor, I have the honour to state that the syllabus may be adopted tentatively.

The copies of the letter and the syllabus are returned herewith.

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant,

M Shama Rao

Inspector General.

Letter No.350 dated 29th June 1914, from A. Mahadeva Sastri, Esq., M.A., Curator, Government Oriental Library, Mysore to G. Aravamudu Iyengar, Esq.,B.A. B.L., Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore, Bangalore.)

"With reference to your letter No.1956-60 dated 15th instant, I have the honour to state that the Sub-Committee appointed to consider and frame a common Syllabus of Studies for adoption in the Sanskrit Institutions of the State, met on 24th and 25th instant. The Syllabus of studies drawn up by the Sub-Committee as well as the suggestions offered by it for working the scheme are herewith submitted.

2. First comes the syllabus of studies extending over nine years (with five hours' teaching in a working day) under the head of (1) Preliminary, (2) Primary and (3) Secondary Courses, intended to prepare students to enter on the Siromani or Vidvan Courses of study prescribed by the Madras University, for which, in the opinion of the Sub-Committee, four years (with four hours' teaching in a working day) is long enough for students of ordinary intelligence and diligence. In the case of Sirmmani Course, the period may be extended by one year if necessary.

3. As the course for the Mysore Sanskrit Vidvat Examinations is to be the same as that prescribed for the Madras Siromani Examination (Vide Madras University Calendar for 1913 Vol.1,pp.413-430) no separate syllabus has been drawn up.

4. The Sub-Committee has also drawn up a syllabus for a Mahavidvat degree. It is intended as a sort of post-Vidvat Course, and no regular teaching is therefore deemed necessary. The aspirants for the Mahavidvat degree are expected to be a little above the average graduate of the Siromani or Vidvat standard, and as such they will be able to work up the course with the aid of a good library such as every Sanskrit College must possess and the occasional help and guidance of the professors of the Sanskrit Colleges. The proposed Annuity of Rs.[illegible] and any special scholarships that may be instituted as an incentive to higher studies to be pursued by distinguished graduates

of the Siromani or Vidvat Standard, will be a sufficient stimulus for exertion.

5. In the opinion of the Sub-Committee, the Jyotish-Sastra as it is now taught, is not worthy to take its place among the subjects of the Mahavidvat Study. No syllabus has therefore been drawn up for Mahavidvat Course in that subject. The clumsy methods and notations of the antiquated Jyotisha Schools should be feplaced by elegant notations and neat expositions of the modern astronomy and mathematics while the pure mathematics portion requires thorough overhauling. With improvements in these directions introduced in the present course, the Jyotish-Shastra may be given a place in the Mahavidvat Course.

6. I return, in a separate registered e cover, the file of papers on the subject you sent me for reference.

etc.,

(Sd.) A. Mahadeva Sastri

Curator, Government Oriental Li

"Copy"

Ramanamma Rao

Deputy Superintendent

for

PARATORY COURSE. (One Year)

Kannada.--------Reading: Primer and 1st Reader.

Writing:

Maggi, Nayipathe, story-telling and object-lessons.

Arithmetic.------Oral and Mental.

Sanskrit.--------Amara: 100 verses in the 1st Kanda.

Sabda: Ajanta samanya.

Recitation.------Stotras: 30 verses.

PRIMARY COURSE: (3 years)

First year.

Sanskrit.--------Reading: Balabodha in Devanagari; Kathasaptati or other equivalent book -- 300 granthas.

Grammar: Sabda -- Halantasamanya and Sarvanama.

Amara: 1st Kanda (whole)

Writing and dictation in Dev nagari.

Kannada.---------Reading: Second Reader.

Writing and Dictation.

Arithmetic.------The first four Rules.

Recitation.------Purusha-Sukta and Sri-Sukta.

Second year.

Sanskrit-Poetry.- Raghuv nsa. 10-12 Sargas

Prose. - Kathasaptati, 1-30 pages.

Grammar. Visheshs-Sabdas in Subanta: and in Tin nta, the conjugation of Sadhu and Vach in the ten Lakaras. (Easy points of Sandhi to be learnt in the lessons on poetry and prose.)

Amara----------Second Kanda (omitting Veneyabhivargas)

Dictation and writing - - - Devanagari.

Kannada. -------- Writing and Dictation.

Composition on set books.

Arithmetic.------ Compound Rules, G.C.M. & L.C.M. with simple problems.

Geography.------- The Globe, and the General Geography of India.

General.--------- Panchanga-Reading.

Third year.

Sanskrit.-------- Poetry: Bharavi, 1-4 Sargas.

Prose: Gadyavali (Bombay) 1000 granthas.

Grammar: Typical forms of all vikaranis in Tinanta: Samasakusumavali.

Amara: Third Kanda.

Writing and Dictation -- in Devanagari.

Kannada.--------- Writing and Dictation

Composition on set books.

Arithmetic.------ Vulgar and Decimal fractions, and Practice.

Geography.------- Outlines of the World.

Vêdic Recitation:- Pruna (2nd half)

SECONDARY COURSE (5years)

First Year.

Sanskrit.--------Poetry: Magha, 1-5 sargas.

Prose: Gadyavali (Bombay) 1500 Granthas.

Grammar: Subharatnavali by C.V.Krishnachar.

Translation into Sanskrit.

Arithmetic.------ Proportion, Interest, Square and Cubic measure.

History.---------Outlines of Indian History ([illegible] Warden's)

English Reading:------ Primer; King Readers Nos. I and II

Dictation and writing.

Second year.

Sanskrit.---------- Champu-Ramayana (to the end of Sundar kanda)

Grammar, Siddhanta-Kaumudi, to the end of Ajanta-Pumlings.

Vrittaratnakara, 1-3 adhyayas.

Translation into Sanskrit.

English.---------- King Reader No. III.

Grammar -- (Mason's Elementary Grammar)

Writing and Dictation.

Translation into English.

Science.---------- Elementary Notions of Physical and natural Sciences. (Three hours a week)

Third year.

Sanskrit.---------- Bharata-Champu.

Grammar: Siddhanta-Kaumudi, to the end of Samas.

Rhetoric: Chandraloka, Arthalankara.

Translation into Sanskrit.

English.---------- Mysore Lower Secondary Texts.

Grammar: Mason's Grammar.

Composition, Dictation and writing.

Science: ---------- Elementary notions of physical and natural sciences. (Three hours a week)

Fourth year.

Sanskrit. --- ------- Sakuntala-nataka.

Kadambari (Poorvabhaga).

Grammar: Siddhantakaumudi, Tinanta (Churadyanta)

Rhetoric: Chandraloka (the remaining portion)

Composition.

English:---- Matriculation texts.

Composition and grammatical exercises.

Fifth year.

Sanskrit.----Uttararama-charita.

Ratnavali (with Natikaprakarana in Anetapa-rudriya)

Grammar, Siddhanta-kaumudi, (up to the beginning of Samanta)

Logic.- Tarkasangraha with Dipika.

Composition in prose and verse.

English.----Matriculation Texts.

Composition and Grammatical exercises.

1. The preliminary, primary, and Secondary courses of study above laid down shall be common to the Vidvan and the Siromani students.

2. The Sanskrit Schools (not of the College standard) may be classified in conformity with the above standards in order to facilitate the admission of students for examinations and studies in the Sanskrit Colleges; the teaching of English in these schools being optional.

Vidvat Examinations.

3. The subjects of Sanskrit study, the question papers, and marks, shall be the same as in the case of the Vidvan and Siromani examinations of the Madras University. In place of the paper on History of Sanskrit Language and Literature" a paper on Macdonell's

Sanskrit Literature (translated into Sanskrit by R. Shama Sastri) may be given to (and answered in Sanskrit by) the candidates not knowing English.

4. The Vedic Recitation, Yajnika-Prayoga, and Jyotisha Vidvat Courses may stand as they now are, as they are not represented in the Siromani Course.

5. There shall be a Viva Voce Examination in addition to the written test.

6. The Siromani Course may be distributed over four years at 4 hours a day. In necessary cases the period may be extended to five years.

7. The University Vidvan Course may be done in four years.

8. The Elementary course in Prayoga drawn up by the Luzrui Superintendent is approved. Special College Certificates (not on the Vidvat standard) may be granted to those who have successfully gone through the course.

9. The Siromani Syllabus in any one branch is, on the whole, higher in standard than the present Vidvat course of the Mysore College so that the present standard of the Vidvat Examination is raised by substituting for it the Siromani Course.

10. The existing scale of rewards needs revision in view of the modifications thus effected, which have considerably raised the standard of the Vidvat Examination in some of the branches.

11. The Staff of the Sanskrit Colleges need much strengthening, to work the proposed curriculum of studies of the Siromani Standard.

12. The new curriculum may be brought into force as soon as possible and the first Vidvat Examination according to the new syllabus may be held in 1919, or about four years after the introduction of the new curriculum in the Colleges. All the subsequent Examinations will have to be held according to the new syllabus.

13. Besides the College Committees, there must be a separate Board of Oriental Studies (composed of not more than twelve members in all) to manage and control the Mysore Vidvat and Mahavidvat Examinations.

MAHA-VIDVAT EXAMINATION.

A d m i s s i o n.

Those who have passed the Siromani, or the University Vidvan or the Mysore Vidvat Examination in one of the branches, may be admitted to this Examination.

The Subjects of Examination.

		Marks.
(1)	(a) A Dissertation previously prepared on a subject selected by the candidate. - -	100
	(b) Oral test on the same - - - - - - - -	100
(2)	An impromptu essay on a given subject relating to the Candidate's special branch of study. - - - - - - - - - - - - -	100
(3)	Written Test.-- Five papers each of three hours' duration, on text books prescribed in any one of the branches. - - -	600
(4)	Viva Voce Examination on the same text books.	600
		1500

Text-books to be studied.

I. Vyakarana.

(1) Mahabhashya with Kaiyata's and Nagojibhatta's glosses.

(2) Manorama with Sabdaratna.

(3) Paribhashendusekhara with Bhairava misriya and Vakyartha-Chandrika.

(4) Laghumanjusha.

(5) Vakyapadiya.

(6) Vaiyakarana-bhushana.

(7) Katantra-Vyakarana.

~~(8)~~

II. Tarka-Sastra.

(1) Udyotakara-Vartika with Vachaspati's Tika,
or
Gadadhara's Anumanakhanda (complete)

(2) Nyayamanjari of Jayanta.

(3) Nyayakandali (a gloss on Prasastapadabhashya)

(4) Kiranavali.

(5) Atmatattvaviveka with Siromani.

(6) Tatvachintamani of Gangesopadhyaya.

(7) Jagadisa's Sabdasaktiprakasika.

(8) Gadadhara's Pramanyavada.

(9) Giridharopadhyaya's Vibhaktyarthanirnaya.

(10) Sabdakhanda in Nyaya-Kaustubha.

(11) Pramanyanirukti Vivechani, and Satpratipaksha-satakoti-Khandana.

(12) Gadadhara's Vyutpattivada and Saktivada.

III. Purvamimamsa.

(1) Sabara-Bhashya.

(2) Sankarshana-Kanda with Khandadeva's Vritti.

(3) Bhattakumarila-Vartika.

(4) Shastradipika.

(5) Salikanatha's Prakarana-panchika.

(6) Vidhiraasayana.

(7) Parthasarathi-Misra's Nyayaratnamala.

(8) Apastamba-Srauta-Sutra; - Somanta with Vyakhya.

(9) Bhattapabhasya.

IV. Advaita-Vedanta.

(1) Taittiriya-Upanishad-bhashya with Vanamala.

(2) Brihadaranyakabhashya-Vartika.

(3) Bhagavdgitha with Madhusudaniya.

(4) Sarirakabhashya with Bhamati and Kalpataru.

(5) Vidyaranya's Vivaranaprameyasangraha.

(6) Nyayarakshamani.

(7) dvaitasiddhi with Brahmanandiya.

(8) Siddhantalesha-Sangraha.

(9) Sankshepasariraka.

(10) Tattva Chintamani of Gangesa-Upadhyay .

V. Visishtadvaita-Vedanta.

(1) Vedartha-Sangraha with Vyakhya.

(2) Bhagavadgitha-bhashya with Tatparyachandrika.

(3) Sribhashya with Sruthaprakasika.

(4) Tattva-Marthanda with Chandatraya on the third and fourth Adhyayas.

(5) Vedantavijayapancheka of Rmanacharya.

(6) Siddhitraya of Yamunacharya.

(7) Tattvamuktakalapa with Sarvarthasiddhi.

(8) Catadushani with Chandamaruta.

(9) Nyayaparisuddhi.

(10) Tattvachintamani of Gangesa-Upadhyay

VI. Dvaita-Vedanta.

(1) Githabhashya with Tatparya-Dipika

(2) Anuvyakhya with Nyayasudha.

(3) Chandrika with Prakasa and Sochachandrika.

(4) Dasaprakaranas with Tika.

(5) Nyayamrita with Tarangini.

(6) Tarkatandava with Tippani.

(7) Abhinava-tandava.

(8) Vadavali with Tippani.

(9) Yuktimallika.

(10) Tattvachintamani of Gangesa-Upadhyaya.

VII. Sahitya.

(1) Rigveda Ashtaka I, Adhyayas (i) & (ii), with Sayana's Bhashya and Svara-Vaidika-prakriya.

(2) Aitareyaun Brahmana with Sayana's bhyashya, 4 panchikas.

(3) Anargharaghava.

(4) Malatimadhava.

(5) Bhasa's Svapna-Vasavadatta and Pratijna-

(6) Chanakya's Arthasastra - - - 1-4 prakaranas.

(7) Vasavadatta.

(8) Harshacharitra.

(9) Naishadha.

(10) Sidhanta-Kaumudi.

(11) Shadbhashachandrika.

(12) Chitramimamsa.

(13) Rasagangadhara.

(14) Dhyanyaloka with Lochana.

(15) Dasarupaka.

(16) Alankara-Kaustabha.

(17) Dinakariya (in Tarka)

(18) Sabdasaktiprakasika.

---------:o:---------